

THE RICHMOND DISPATCH.
BY THE DISPATCH COMPANY.

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1896.

THIS PAPER RECEIVES THE COMBINED TELEGRAPHIC-NEWS SERVICE OF THE SOUTHERN ASSOCIATED PRESS AND THE UNITED PRESS.

SUCCESS OF THE LOAN.

The \$100,000 popular loan has proved a success beyond the expectation of the most sanguine. And what is more, this success has been secured in the face of bitter opposition from most influential quarters. The Wall-street interest was arrayed solidly against the scheme, and the organs of that interest were not at all scrupulous as to the tactics they resorted to in their efforts to defeat it. These organs declared that the plan was impracticable, and that it involved bad financing, and to the day that the Morgan syndicate was dissolved advanced every possible argument calculated to discredit the movement and discourage both the government and the public regarding the matter.

Nevertheless, the people and the banks have subscribed more than five times the amount necessary to take up the loan. One by the natural strengthening of American securities in foreign markets, and the other is an easier money market and an expansion of investments in this country. Since the call was made for the loan the process of locking up money with which to purchase the bonds has been going on steadily. As soon, however, as the sale of the bonds is consummated, the surplus over the amount required for their purchase is likely to be again distributed either in business or security ventures.

CHARLOTTE'S VOICE.

The voice of Charlotte county is not for war, but for a constitutional convention. Those people wish a less costly form of government than we have, and though the meeting that expressed itself on this subject was composed of Republicans, Populists, and Democrats, it felt that a convention could create a feeling of satisfaction and safety which would bring about a new era of prosperity in the Commonwealth. A substitute suggestion that possibly the work of amending might be done by a commission was voted down.

Doubtless the voters present had in mind the recent action of our House of Delegates in proposing that all amendments to the Constitution offered at this session should be referred to the committees of the two houses on Courts—committees composed exclusively of lawyers, neither committee having a layman on it. We have not heard that the Senate concurred in this resolution.

All who do not shut their eyes to what is going on before them must know that the convention question is to-day the foremost State question before the people of Virginia. There are a great many able and patriotic men who believe that the elections agitation can never be quieted until a convention is held and a qualification is put upon universal suffrage. They are strengthened in this view by the experience of other Southern States and by the belief that we could frame a suffrage article which would exclude very few, if any, desirable voters. Suppose we should say that all old soldiers, all who can read and write, and all who pay taxes on property of the value of \$20 should have the right to vote, how many desirable voters would be disfranchised?

But it is said that the average county judge, sheriff, and treasurer, fearing that a convention would make changes as to their offices, would oppose the calling of a convention and beat it. That depends. If the question of convention or no convention were put to a vote of the people this year, the influence of some of these officers would probably be potential, and the call would probably be defeated. But if the subject be constantly discussed and the vote be deferred until the people are well informed on the subject, the odds would be in favor of convention.

But we do not wish to be understood as agreeing that all or even a majority of the county judges, sheriffs, and treasurers are going to be guided by selfish considerations in viewing this matter. Not at all. When the time for a vote comes we expect to have nearly all of these officers on the side of the convention. They are too intelligent not to know that the Underwood Constitution was a bad name and that our people will never be satisfied that the Democratic party has done its full duty until it has given them a chance to revise and amend that Constitution. Our party is understood to be pledged to this, though we must say it has never in

convention assembled adopted any resolution on the subject. It follows that the party has not committed itself to a date for taking the vote. This date must be determined by prudent considerations. The question cannot be safely submitted until it has been thoroughly discussed; until there are indications that the people will vote "Aye." Meantime, however, the elections reformers are doing more than any other set of men to convince the voters of this State that we shall never have perfect peace within our borders until a convention is held.

THE MILITARY BOARD.

It was with sorrow and shame that we heard of Mr. Lewis, of Culpeper, appealing to members of the House on Tuesday to stand by him, as he "had the strongest ring in Richmond to fight," in connection with the proposed reorganization of the military board.

Such appeals as this do great harm. They create prejudices that ought not to exist between town and country, and what is more, they prevent bills in whose behalf they are made from having that square and fair consideration they deserve. Now, Mr. Lewis no doubt thinks his bill will benefit the military service, and the people at large, but we and hundreds of others differ with him. Why cannot we discuss the bill upon its merits? Why appeal to passion and prejudice?

The bill which Mr. Lewis so warmly espouses proposes to break up "a Richmond ring" by taking off the military board two Richmond men and putting two other Richmond men in their stead. In the first place, we insist that there is no ring here to break up, and in the second place, we cannot see how Mr. Lewis's plan would break it if there were one.

The proposed reorganization of the military board is the outgrowth of the old troubles in our First Regiment, and the election of brigadier-general. If it be allowed to become a law—which we cannot believe possible—it will prove to be detrimental to the service in the highest degree, as well as grossly unjust to the adjutant-general and inspector-general, who are to be dismissed from the board as though they had been guilty of some unsoldierly conduct.

It is a pity that the able and eloquent effort of Mr. McRae for the commitment of the bill did not succeed. But we hope that when the bill comes up on its passage it will be thoroughly discussed, let no more appeals to prejudice be made; let the measure be calmly and intelligently discussed and fairly considered, and in that event we cannot but believe that it will meet with the fate that it deserves—defeat.

NO NEW TARIFF NEEDED.

During the month of January the revenues of the Federal Government were \$29,275,670, divided as follows: Customs receipts, \$18,388,736; internal revenue, \$11,041,601; miscellaneous, \$1,845,333. Receipts at this rate for twelve months would amount to over \$250,000,000. The New York Herald brings these figures to bear as an argument against the Dingley tariff bill, now pending in Congress, which claims to be a measure for increasing the revenue by putting higher customs duties on some two or three thousand articles of importation, and says they show that the Wilson tariff bill, if let alone, may be depended upon to yield all the revenue the government now actually needs.

Under the McKinley tariff the average monthly receipts from customs for the three calendar years 1893-94 were \$15,297,924, or more than a million dollars a month less than was collected in January from the same source under the Wilson tariff. A further dissection and comparison of the revenues from the two bills shows that any failure of the Wilson bill to meet expectations is due not to its tariff schedules but to its internal-revenue provisions. Exceptional business conditions, however, caused this failure, and the indications now are for a further and an early increase in both the internal-revenue and the customs receipts.

THE AUDITORIUM.

We Richmond people very well understand that our City Council is not going to withhold an appropriation to build the veterans' auditorium, but others may not be so well informed. So, we beg the Council to hasten the consideration of this question as much as possible.

We don't care what site is selected for the auditorium, but we say, let the matter be quickly disposed of. Virginians have been sadly misinformed, and, to some extent, grossly misrepresented, on account of the refusal of our Legislature to adjourn on Lee's Birthday, and this, too, notwithstanding General Hundley's warning uttered in the House; but it would do far greater injury to our good name if our southern friends imagined that there was any indisposition on the part of this city to provide a hall for the meetings of the veterans in June next. Of course, we here all know that there is no such indisposition, but the Council should act so promptly as to make it impossible for even our vilest enemy to say that we are halting in opinion as to what our duty is.

Last week the Dispatch copied from the Washington correspondence of the Baltimore American a paragraph stating that Major and Mrs. Conrad had been late in arriving at a State dinner at the White House, and were much chagrined to find that when they reached the White House the dining party had been seated, whereupon admission was denied the Conrads. etc. Upon this statement, and in answer to the correspondent's assertion that they would never receive another invitation to dine at the White House, the Dispatch remarked that we felt sure that Major and Mrs. Conrad had such excuses for their lateness as would satisfy Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland fully. Now, we learn that the American's correspondent mistated the facts. Major and Mrs. Conrad were somewhat late, but not too late, and not so late as others, and were in good time to join the party before it rose to go to the dining-room. This alters the case mightily. The excuses that we felt sure our Virginia friends could make are unnecessary. But excuses are now in order from the American's correspondent.

We congratulate the administration and the country both on the mutual confidence which has been displayed in the matter of the bond loan.

There seem to be still some people in the country with money to invest. We haven't gone to the bow-wows yet by a great deal.

The Antarctic explorer Borchgrevink landed in New York the other day, and then it snowed heavily.

Our good-roads legislators say it's snow-joke the weather played on them the other day in Jersey.

THE HUNDLEY BILL.

The bill "governing the appellate courts of the State of Virginia," in considering applications for and the granting of new trials in criminal cases," passed the House yesterday, after the stoutest fight made on any bill this session, by a vote of 40 to 20.

This is the greatest movement yet made in this Commonwealth to put a stop to lynchings. The object of the measure is to forbid the granting of new trials upon merely technical grounds.

About three years ago (soon after the lynching which took place in Amelia county, we believe), the Dispatch invited a large number of prominent lawyers of this State to use its columns to express their opinions as to what reforms were needed to secure better administration of criminal justice in Virginia. The great majority promptly responded, and most of them said that too many new trials were granted—granted for insufficient causes. Time and again since that time has the Dispatch urged remedial legislation, but not until recently was the subject taken into serious consideration. True, there was legislation ensuring quick trials for men charged with certain offenses against women, but the general subject was not touched. This is what General Hundley has undertaken to do in the bill which the House has passed, and will now communicate to the Senate. It provides that, in considering applications for new trials in criminal cases, our appellate courts shall presume that in the trial court every requirement of law with regard to issuing processes, summoning and impaneling grand juries, and venues, and the manner of conducting the trial, was properly observed, whether the record so shows or not. This is and has long been the rule in civil cases, and the bill simply places criminal cases on the same footing. It also provides that no new trial shall be granted by an appellate court in criminal cases on account of any defect in the indictment, or other technical irregularity or defect in the proceedings or incompetency or legal disqualification of any juror, or on account of any error, irregularity, or informality in the trial court THAT DOES NOT AFFECT THE MERITS OF THE CASE, unless it shall appear from the record that objection was made in the trial court, and that the attention of the said court was called to the matter objected to during the term of said court at which the trial was had, and said court refused to correct the same or grant a new trial; provided, always, that the record shall show affirmatively that the accused was indicted, and was tried and convicted by an impartial jury.

The sum and substance of the bill is that it wipes out the chance to defeat justice by raising miserable technical objections in the appellate courts for the first time.

Among the lawyers of the House who favored the bill were Messrs. Saunders (chairman of the Committee on Courts); Parks; of Page; Parker, of Southampton; Hundley, of Amelia; Fiehnberg, of Augusta, and Reddy, of Richmond. Among those opposed to it were Messrs. Randolph Harrison, McRae, Hathaway, Berkeley, Lee, and Cole.

General Hundley challenged the opponents of the bill to show that it took from any man any constitutional right, and we understand Mr. McRae conceded that it was constitutional, though he opposed it (and very ably as a matter of policy).

It seems to us that it is such reform as this that the people want. It will be a preventive of lynching. It will save criminal charges, and the House was convinced that it will work no injustice to any one. But, as an additional safeguard, we feel sure that the people would approve of the passage of a law providing that all persons arraigned for capital crimes shall be provided with counsel to defend them. We see no reason why this cannot be done, and we believe that the two laws would go well together, and would receive the unequalled approval of the great mass of the intelligent people of this State.

THE FREDERICKSBURG FREE LANCE, which is one of our brightest, newest, and most enterprising State contemporaries, celebrated its entrance upon the twelfth year of its existence by changing from a seven-column semi-weekly to an eight-column tri-weekly. The Free Lance is not only well edited, but it has a large corps of live correspondents, and from a news standpoint covers a large area of territory. The latest stop of the Free Lance towards a daily is not only an evidence of the paper's prosperity, but proof that the old bug is steadily forging ahead in the matter of business and industrial development. We congratulate both the town and the paper.

This photographing of things ordinarily invisible may be inconvenient to some people sooner or later. Think of the taking of snap-shots of things locked up in the bosom, of laying bare the true inwardness of men and women. Are the secrets that the fair sex cherish so fondly—and tell—to be rendered of no effect, null, void, and worse than useless, seeing that they will be at the mercy of any and every chance kodaker?

The aggregate amount of the bids for bonds and the size of the average price offered surprised Wall Street greatly, and yet it need not have done so. This country, as a whole, is a good deal larger than Wall street, and standing in said street to the contrary, notwithstanding.

The Cuban resolutions reported to the Senate yesterday have the right ring and go straight to the point, which is more than can be said of those which preceded them.

The whole country seems to be anxious for news from Grover.

It was popular enough—that loan, evidently.

"Negroes Under Northern Conditions."

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

In the January No. of Guntton's Magazine, which is published in New York, I find an article under the above caption, which is a study of the negro in a typical northern town—Carlsbad, Pa.—which was selected as a point of research because it offers both urban and rural conditions, where the prejudices against the negro "were slight, if existent, at the time of his settlement, and where the present negro population is composed almost entirely of ex-slaves or their children."

The facts and figures presented in this article are simply astounding, even to a southern reader. I will not try to summarize them—many of them you would not print—but will simply quote the concluding three paragraphs of the article:

"In nine cases out of ten advanced education is a positive detriment to the negro, and it will be, not only as long

as the educated colored man feels too proud to work at manual labor, but as long as the present race discrimination exists and the negro fails to accept his place as a laborer, as long as, practically, all professional employment, save the ministry, and some few positions as teachers, are closed to him. He cannot and cannot only manual occupations are open. The discrimination in this town becomes more and more rigid. Not only are the avenues to the higher forms of labor closed, but he is not wanted by white employers as a member; if he goes to these as a worshipper he finds himself assigned to the back seats of the meeting-house. In the court-room he is restricted to certain seats, and this by the ruling of a Republican judge; he cannot obtain entertainment at leading hotels, nor be shaved in barber-shops patronized by whites; and these instances are but a few of the many."

"The white population of Carlsbad respects the other virtues, for they, as a rule, are polite, hard-working citizens, but it is worthy of the younger generation, eighty per cent. of negroes born since 1865 are worthless, insolent loafers, immoral, criminal, a sorrow to their parents and a curse to the community."

"These then are the main facts which a study of the negro in one northern town furnishes. I have gathered in other cities, but they all confirm the picture that accretes the present presentation."

This, from a northern writer in a northern magazine, is, to say the least, remarkable. And yet the South has spent, and is yet spending millions of dollars in educating the negro! I pass over the hypocrisy of the northern people.

DENIED BY COL. MORRISON.

He Has Sent No Message of Any Kind to the Illinois Democracy. (Washington Post.)

Colonel W. R. Morrison said to the Post last evening: "I have read the dispatches from Chicago, and will say in reply that I have sent no messages to the Democracy of Illinois, by any one whomsoever. This answers all the assertions, and is as good as a whole column of denial."

The foregoing statement from Colonel Morrison was brought out by the publication of a story in Chicago, which was telegraphed to the press of the country, to the effect that the plans for the Democratic campaign in Illinois had been twisted out of shape and beyond recognition by Colonel Morrison, through his lieutenant, William W. Harrison, and Will B. Hinton, sending word to the Democratic State Executive Committee that the free-silver idea must be repudiated before they could use his name with authority as the Democratic candidate for president.

More than this, the story said, he insisted that the national delegates from Illinois must be "sound-money" Democrats. Furthermore, it was said that the State organization, of which Colonel Morrison was the head, attempted to send silver men to the national convention. Colonel Morrison would go to Illinois in person to lead the fight against the silver men.

The Chicago story went on to say that Colonel Morrison would be in Illinois with the Interstate Commerce Commission about February 23; would immediately go to Springfield, call on Governor Altgeld and Chairman Hinchey, and endeavor to get an inkling from them what they intended the Illinois delegates should do in the National Convention; that he would negotiate that next year when they were negotiating the free-silver movement, he kept silent at their request, and raised no protest when the silver State Convention adopted an out-and-out 16-to-1 platform, but now, if they refused to make any more concessions, he would "make money." Colonel Morrison would "make Democratic politics interesting for the next few months."

All of which, according to Colonel Morrison, is merely a Chicago fake.

Home Investments the Best.

(From the States.)

We agree with our contemporary, the Dispatch, that "home investments are the best." Richmond has in the past thrown away vast sums by investing in booms and enterprises in remote sections of the country. A costly lesson has been learned, but we are not sure that it will not result in good to the city hereafter. The result will be that Richmond will turn her eyes inward and not attempt to see big fortune in the far North and West through some boomer's telescope.

There is to-day no better place for sure and solid investment than in Richmond and Virginia. No Cripple Creek exagorations are to be expected, no "sound money," no old-field, town-plot booms. The values in a material way are sufficient.

Should Send a Strong Delegation.

(Roanoke Evening World.)

Chairman Eliason having called a meeting of the State Committee to be held at Roanoke, Va., for the purpose of electing a delegation to the Democratic State Convention may be expected to grow warm. Roanoke has a fighting chance for the honor. There are many reasons to believe that an effort is all that is necessary to bring the convention to this city. If we do not make the effort, it will go to Staunton or Lynchburg. Roanoke should send a strong delegation of her representative business-men to Richmond to attend the meeting of the committee, and present the claims of this city.

Makes No Mistake.

(Farmville Herald.)

The Richmond Dispatch makes no mistake in saying to the Legislature that the people of Virginia will sustain them in their efforts to amend the constitution of worthy ex-Confederate soldiers. The tax-payers will bear additional burdens to lighten those of the old heroes. Some of us would sit up "of nights" to give them a pillow.

Which?

(Mary Berri Chapman, in Philadelphia Press.)

Which are the hands we love the best—Those that are folded between our own, Or those that move us to strange unrest, By fathers' hands that touch the young? Which—ah, which—do we love the best, Hands caressing, or hands carressed?

Which are the eyes we most adore—Those reflecting our very thought, Or those whose glances our hearts implore, Whose fire will neither be tamed nor taught, Which—ah, which—are we drawn most toward, Eyes adoring, or eyes adored?

Scrofula, Salt Rheum

And All Other Blood Diseases—How They May Be Cured.

Speaking simply from what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done, not only once or twice, but in thousands of cases, we can honestly say that it is the best remedy for all diseases of the blood, whatever the cause.

By its peculiar Combination, Proportion and Process, it possesses positive medicinal merit Peculiar to itself.

It has cured the most violent cases of Scrofula and Salt Rheum, even when all other prescriptions and medicines have failed to do good.

Blood poisoning, from whatever origin, yields to its powerful cleansing, purifying, vitalizing effect upon the blood. If you desire further particulars, write to us as below.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier prominently in the public eye today. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A. Sold by all druggists. \$1.50 per box.

SPECIAL COTTON DYES.

IMPOSSIBLE FOR WOOL DYE-STUFFS TO COLOR COTTON GOODS.

Beautiful and Brilliant Colors in Diamond Dyes That Will Not Fade. Simple and Easy for Home Use—Absolutely Fast.

It is an absolute impossibility to find dyes that will make fast colors on both cotton and wool goods, as the former is a vegetable product while wool comes from an animal, and hence the two are so different that it demands a different kind of dye for each. The truth of this has been found to their sorrow by women who have tried to dye cotton with package dyes that claim to color both cotton and wool, for they make only a dingy color that soon fades.

The special fast cotton colors of Diamond Dyes, such as Turkey Red, Brown, Pink, Purple, Yellow, and half a dozen others, are prepared specially for cotton goods, and give colors that even washing in strong soaps and exposure to the sunlight will not fade.

It is an easy matter to dye with Diamond Dyes, as thousands of women know from practical experience, and in this way one can make the old clothing look like new, and save a great many dollars in the course of the year.

Do not put your goods with the ordinary dyes that some dealers may urge you to buy, simply because they make more profit in selling them. There is nothing that equals the Diamond.

THE TOWER,
corner Second and Broad.

Another Shirt Bargain.

MEN'S UNLAUNDERED WHITE MUSLIN SHIRTS.
42c. each, or three for \$1.20.
Made of good quality Muslin, linen bosom, reinforced front, gusset at sleeves and back, full size, 32 inches long. It is with out doubt the best value we have ever offered at the above price.

Hosiery.

The bargains we are giving in Ladies' and Children's Hosiery deserve more than passing mention, as thousands have already found out. Three items must suffice to-day to show what we're doing:
Children's Very Heavy Ribbed Hoses, sizes 5 to 10, 10c. a pair.
Children's Fast-Black Regular Hosiery, worth 25c. a pair, sizes 5 to 12, only 12c. a pair.
Ladies' Plain Black Hosiery, Hermsdorf dye, 40 gauge, only 15c. a pair.

Linen for Drawn Work. We have the correct thing, 1 yard wide, 50c.; 1 1/4 yards wide, 75c.

Winter Skirts.

Low prices and high values combine to make this one of an extremely remarkable nature. Buy now if you wish to save money.
Ladies' Flannel Skirts, were \$1. now 75c.

Dress Linings.

Hair Cloth, not the imitation, but the genuine, only 25c.
Extra quality Figured Silena, 12 1/2c. a yard instead of 35c.
Black Moreen, 6c. a yard.

Corsets.

It takes but little money to obtain the choicest values in our Corset Department. Fast-Black Corset, guaranteed not to smut, only 30c.
Have you tried the American Lady? Suitable for tall and stout women, only \$1.

Ladies' Neckwear.

A large collection of Lace and Linen Yokes.
Ribbons and Lace Yokes, \$1.25 to \$2.
Grosgrain Embroidered Collar, \$1 to \$2.50.
New line of Fancy Ribbons for Crush Collars.

JULIUS SYCLE & SONS,

Nos. 201 and 203 east Broad.

RIPANS TABULES

Mrs. M. E. Wood, proprietress of the City Hotel, Sharrpsburg, Ky., under date of October 1, 1895, says: "I have suffered from liver troubles and indigestion for the past three years, when my attention was called to Ripans Tabules by an advertisement in our village paper. This was last May, and after being urged by one of my neighbors who had used the Tabules, I sent to Lexington for a supply, as I could not procure them at our local druggists. The first box made a decided improvement in my case, and now I feel that I am completely cured, after using but eight boxes. Certainly, I have had no symptoms of liver trouble or indigestion since I used the Tabules."

(Signed) "Mrs. M. E. WOOD."

J. C. Nelson, publisher of the Bath County World, says that Mrs. Wood is one of the most prominent citizens of the community, and a lady highly esteemed by all her neighbors. She is now the picture of health—a great improvement to her looks several months ago.

(Signed) J. C. NELSON.

Ripans Tabules are sold by druggists, or by mail if the price (50 cents a box) is sent to the Ripans Chemical Company, No. 19 Spruce street, New York. Sample vial, 10 cents.

The Jefferson,

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

THIS MAGNIFICENT HOTEL

IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.

LADIES' CAFE, GRILL ROOM, TURKISH AND RUSSIAN BATHS.

ANSIE & WEBSTER, Managers.

(No 16-codm)

The Complexion of your Walls

may be changed—made beautiful at mail cost.

NEW WALL PAPERS

—All grades—40% less than common prices. Samples and guide to paper FREE. Describe room and state price you want to pay for wall paper. CHAS. M. N. KILLEN, 1233 Fifth St., Phila., Pa. (No 16-codm) (No 16-codm)

HOTELS, &c.

The Jefferson,

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

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LADIES' CAFE, GRILL ROOM, TURKISH AND RUSSIAN BATHS.

ANSIE & WEBSTER, Managers.

(No 16-codm)

The recent deals with manufacturers and importers by good, shrewd buyers make the month of February one of the busy months, EVERYWHERE THE STORE SHOWS ITS MASTERY.

THE LOWEST-PRICED DRY-GOODS MONTH

IN THE HISTORY OF

SALE OF WHITE GOODS; SALE OF EMBROIDERY; SALE OF LADIES' MUSLIN UNDERWEAR; SALE OF COTTON WASH FABRICS, DRESS FABRICS, and SPECIAL HOUSEWARE.

PRICES make it the interesting month for buying at almost your own prices.

Silks. Printed Warp Dress Silks, worth \$1.00, 80c. a yard, for 60c.

Handsome \$1.25 Black New Brocades for \$1.00.
Bright, Pretty Plaid and Checked Taffetas, 30c. a yard.
Black Taffeta Silk